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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/010,225	12/06/2001	Peter A. Yared	16159.019001;P6414	7877
32615	7590	04/07/2005	EXAMINER	
OSHA & MAY L.L.P./SUN 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800 HOUSTON, TX 77010			AILES, BENJAMIN A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2142	

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/010,225

Applicant(s)

YARED ET AL

Examiner

Benjamin A Ailes

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-24 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
4. Claim 19 recites the limitation "instructions for converting" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation, "trimming the object," in the claim.
5. Claim 20 recites the limitation "instructions for converting" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation, "trimming the object," in the claim.
6. Claim 21 recites the limitation "instructions for converting" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation, "trimming the object," in the claim.
7. Claim 22 recites the limitation "instructions for converting" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation, "trimming the object," in the claim.
8. In order to be in conformance, the above-mentioned claims must be similar to claim 23, "...having a capability to trim an object graph..."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 1-8, 12, 15-18, and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Drewry et al. (U.S. 5,925,100), hereinafter referred to as Drewry.

11. Regarding claims 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Drewry discloses a method for packaging an object graph, comprising:

receiving a usage variable specification that includes a set of usages each usage specifying an attribute of an object in the object graph (col. 4, lines 49-53, col. 7, lines 6-19, and col. 12, lines 11-13);
creating a transient object graph representation containing the attribute specified in the variable usage specification (col. 4, lines 14-17 and 30-34, and col. 6, lines 52-60); and
packaging the transient object graph representation (col. 4, lines 14-17 and 30-34, and col. 6, lines 52-60).

12. Regarding claim 2, in accordance with claim 1, Drewry discloses the method wherein creating the transient object graph representation comprises identifying an object in the object graph whose attributes are specified in the variable usage specification (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 12, lines 14-17).

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13. Regarding claim 3, in accordance with claim 2, Drewry discloses the method wherein identifying the object in the object graph comprises receiving a root object in the object graph (col. 4, lines 30-34 and 37-44).

14. Regarding claim 4, in accordance with claim 3, Drewry discloses the method wherein identifying the object in the object graph further comprises using the root object to find a path to the objects whose attributes are specified in the variable usage specification (col. 4, lines 30-34 and 37-44).

15. Regarding claim 5, in accordance with claim 2, Drewry discloses the method wherein creating the transient object graph representation further comprises representing the object with the attribute specified in the variable usage specification (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 12, lines 14-17).

16. Regarding claim 6, in accordance with claim 5, Drewry discloses the method wherein creating the transient object graph further comprises storing a represented object as a node of the transient object graph (col. 4, lines 30-34).

17. Regarding claim 7, in accordance with claim 1, Drewry discloses the method further comprising:

converting the transient object graph representation into a form suitable for transport over a network link (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 7, lines 30-35).

18. Regarding claim 8, in accordance with claim 1, Drewry discloses the method further comprising:

converting the transient object graph representation into a form suitable for storage on a storage medium (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 7, lines 30-35).

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19. Regarding claim 12, in accordance with claim 1, Drewry discloses the method further comprising:

representing the transient object graph representation in a structured language format (col. 4, lines 30-41).

20. Regarding claim 19, in accordance with claim 18, Drewry discloses the medium further comprising:

instructions for converting each trimmed object into a form suitable for transport over a network link (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 7, lines 30-35).

21. Regarding claim 20, in accordance with claim 18, Drewry discloses the medium further comprising:

instructions for converting each trimmed object into a form suitable for storage on a storage medium (col. 4, lines 14-17, and col. 7, lines 30-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

22. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

23. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drewry as applied above, in view of what was well known at the time of invention, being Applicant admitted prior art (AAPA), incorporation of such functional subject matter being obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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24. Regarding claim 9, Drewry disclosed the invention substantially as claimed as detailed above. However, Drewry did not expressly disclose the method of converting the object graph into a byte stream. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to use the well-known function of converting computer elements, in this case an object graph, into a byte stream in order to be able to properly transmit object graphs between a client and a server pair. The operation of transmitting objects between a client and a server is considered well known in the networking arts as explained by Drewry (see col. 3, lines 40-50) and the conversion to a byte stream in the present application, Page 2, paragraph 0004.

25. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drewry in view of Freyburger (U.S. 6,405,368), hereinafter referred to as Freyburger.

26. Regarding claim 10, Drewry disclosed the invention substantially as claimed as detailed above. Drewry does disclose the transmission of the object graph from server to client but does not expressly disclose the conversion of the graph into a hash table. However, in related art in the computer networking arts, Freyburger discloses a method of utilizing a hash table for storage (see Freyburger, col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 17). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to utilize a hash table in order to properly maintain, store, and keep track of object graphs accurately.

27. Claim 11 is rejected under the same rationale and motivation as stated in claim 10, the use of a hash table, and in claim 9, the use of conversion to a byte stream.

28. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drewry in view of Swaminathan et al. (U.S. 6,092,120), hereinafter referred to as Swaminathan.

29. Regarding claim 13, Drewry disclosed the invention substantially as claimed as detailed above. Drewry does disclose the transmission of the object graph from server to client but does not expressly disclose the compression of the object graph. However, in related prior art, Swaminathan discloses a method of compressing data before transmission (see Swaminathan, col. 4, lines 45-49). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have recognized the advantage of the object graph creation and transmittal between server and client method as disclosed by Drewry utilizing data compression techniques disclosed by Swaminathan. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to increase the efficiency and decrease the amount of time it takes to transmit a file from a client to a server and vice versa (see Swaminathan, col. 5, lines 45-59).

30. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drewry in view of Nakata et al. (U.S. 5,854,841), hereinafter referred to as Nakata.

31. Regarding claim 14, Drewry disclosed the invention substantially as claimed as detailed above. Drewry does disclose the transmission of the object graph from server to client but does not expressly disclose the step of encryption of the object graph. However, in related prior art, Nakata discloses a method encrypting data before transmission between a server and a client (see Abstract). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have recognized the advantage of the object graph creation and transmittal between server and client method as disclosed by

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Drewry utilizing data encryption techniques disclosed by Nakata. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to increase security and protect sensitive material from being illegally used (see Nakata, col. 1, lines 11-27).

Conclusion

32. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Goyal (U.S. 5,202,985) discloses an apparatus and method for displaying data communication network configuration after searching the network.

Hu et al. (U.S. 5,748,188) disclose HTML extensions for graphical reporting over an internet.

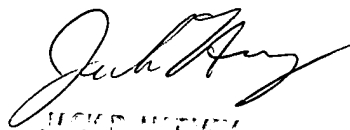
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin A. Ailes, whose telephone number is (571)272-3899. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30-5).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Harvey can be reached at (571)272-3896. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-3906.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [benjamin.ailles@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.



JACK HENRY
SUPERVISOR OF PATENT EXAMINERS

Benjamin Ailes
Patent Examiner
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